

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

J. W. S. EYENOLD, JR.
W. L. McDONALD, JR.

The News and Herald, on the 1st November, established a bureau in Augusta similar to the one in Columbia. It is in charge of Mr. E. W. Barrett, an experienced newspaper man. We wish it success.

Mrs. CORNELIA M. STEWART, widow of the late merchant prince A. T. Stewart, died very suddenly at her residence in New York on Monday morning. She was born in 1802, and had consequently reached the good old age of eighty-four.

COL. WILLIAM ELLIOTT is making a determined fight in the seventh district, and with good prospects of success. The colored people of the district are beginning to realize that Small has done nothing for them, and they are going to try a Democrat. No better one could be found to represent them than the nominee Col. Elliott.

It seems that the Democrats of Berkeley county are not dwelling to fever in harmony. The Independent seems to have struck the county, and a good many, while pretending to be good Democrats, are anxious to form a coalition with the Republicans. Such a state of affairs is to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the differences may be amicably settled.

At a meeting of a good number of the survivors of the famous "Wallace House" last winter it was decided to hold a reunion of the survivors on the 10th of November. It is expected that most of the members will be present at the reunion, and the exciting times of '76 again refreshed in their memories by its discussion. Such a reunion, besides being a pleasant gathering for the members from all parts of the State, will doubtless have a good effect upon the public mind.

DURHAM, N. C., is another Southern town which has had phenomenal growth. In 1870 its population was only 250; now it has a population of 6,500, with two or three thousand just outside of the corporate limits. The property assessed for taxation in 1870 amounted to \$50,000; it is now \$3,500,000. The amount assessed in manufactures in 1870 was \$25,000; now \$2,500,000. The retail trade of merchants in 1870 was \$500,000; wholesale, \$200,000; cotton and fertilizers, \$250,000. There are two banks, with resources of \$800,000. There are twenty odd tobacco factories in successful operation, with an annual value of products amounting to more than \$3,000,000. In addition there is a large cotton factory of 6,000 spindles and a wooden mill turning out thousands of shuttles, bobbins, and other necessary articles. There are employed in the above factories alone about 1,100 whites and 500 blacks. A contract has been awarded for water-works, and there are electric lights on all the principal streets.

It seems that Miss Rose Cleveland has for the moment abandoned the profession of letters and adopted the popular one of the striker. She wants an increase of \$900 per month in her salary and a half interest in *Literary Life*, the magazine of which she has been editor. Capitalist Elder is contemplating a lock-out, although, like the old man who threw grass at the boy in the apple tree, he has announced his willingness to arbitrate. Perhaps Capitalist Elder will be willing to take the salary for his own share and let Miss Cleveland have the whole magazine for hers before the dispute is ended. Certainly there should be some common ground upon which an agreement can be reached. Such another magazine with such another editor—or editress, as the case may be—is not to be found every day, and it is greatly to be feared that if anything should happen to divorce the editress from the magazine it would not be the same magazine any longer. No concession should be considered too great which would prevent a catastrophe of this kind.

A LEADING exchange says Harvard University has made all the arrangements for celebrating her 250th anniversary on November 6. Two days are set apart for the festivities marked out. The opening day, November 6, will be devoted to sculling races, foot ball, literary exercises, with an oration and an ode. At 8 o'clock in the evening a torchlight procession will parade through the principal streets of Cambridge. The seniors will parade in togas and mortar boards; the juniors will appear in the uniform of the Continental soldier of 1776; the gallant sophomores will deck themselves out in the costume worn by a dandy of the year 1825, and the freshmen will clothe themselves in the quiet uniform of the Federal soldier of 1861. The law school will be represented by a delegation of about 100 men clad in black gowns and white wigs. A grand display of fireworks will follow. On Sunday, the anniversary proper, there will be appropriate religious exercises and on Monday the graduates will celebrate with exercises in Sanders' Theatre, and an alumni dinner, which is expected to surpass any commencement dinner, both in size and interest.

THE NEW YORK *Evening Post* says that the growing prosperity of the South is illustrated by the summary of progress in the development of its industrial interests during the present year, which is published by the *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record*. The activity in iron and steel enterprises has been remarkable, a large number of furnaces having been built or reconstructed, while the number of new steel works, pipe works, machine shops, foundries, bridge works and similar enterprises is very large. The development in other lines of industry

has been almost as great, and this industrial growth during the last nine months has added to the number of manufacturing and mining enterprises 42 ice factories, ranging in cost from \$15,000 up to \$150,000; 56 foundries and machine shops, many of them of large size; 1 Bessemer steel mill, 16 miscellaneous iron works, including iron pipe works, bridge and bolt works, etc.; 5 stove foundries, 19 gas works, 23 electric light companies, 8 agricultural implement factories, 114 mining and quarrying enterprises, 12 carriage and wagon factories, 9 cotton mills, 19 furniture factories, 21 water works, 44 tobacco factories, 71 flour mills and 362 lumber mills. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by the *Record's* list of new enterprises, the enlargement of old plants and the rebuilding of mills during the first nine months of 1886 is \$33,834,200, against only \$52,356,300 during the corresponding period of 1885, and it concludes that "the South has made more solid and substantial industrial progress since January 1, 1886, than ever before in the same length of time."

WAR may break out in Europe at any moment, and yet nobody especially desires war. Indeed, one of the great powers is exactly prepared for it. If war comes it will be through Bulgaria. This is all the more singular as the only people who have any real interest in the Bulgarian situation are the Bulgarians themselves. Russia's interests are entirely beyond Bulgaria, but Russia is interfering in Bulgarian affairs for the apparent reason that there is no other outlet just now for Russian activity. England, on the other hand, is evidently backing the Bulgarians against Russia, partly because of the summary treatment of the Queen's poor German relation, Prince Alexander, and partly because of the natural British jealousy of everything Russian. All this may or may not mean war. While nobody seriously means to fight, except the Bulgarians for their independence, war may be precipitated at any moment without anybody seriously intending it. Perhaps one of the most disquieting signs is the contradictory rumors that find expression through the press. One story, for instance, is that Austria, Germany and Russia have a plan for gobbling European Turkey. Another is that Turkey and Russia are disposed to join hands to drive England out of Egypt. If one of these stories is true the other cannot be, but the chances are that neither has any foundation in fact. Whether true or not the circulation of such rumors is in itself an indication of danger. Such stories show that half a dozen potentates are going about with chips on their hats and one of them may get his chip knocked off. That is the way war will come if it comes at all.

THE United States Supreme Court on Monday rendered its decision in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, plaintiffs in error, against the People of the State of Illinois. It seems that the above railroad charged one firm thirty-eight miles nearer New York than another twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, while the place thirty-eight miles further was only charged fifteen cents per hundred pounds. This discrimination, it is alleged, was in violation of the Illinois law, which prohibits such discrimination. The Supreme Court of the State decided adversely to the railroad and it went up on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The substance of the decision is as follows:

When it is attempted to apply to transportation through an entire series of States a principle of this kind, and each one of the States, or half a dozen States, shall attempt to establish its own rates of transportation, its own methods to prevent discrimination or to permit it, the deleterious influence upon the freedom of commerce among the States and upon common transportation through those States cannot be overestimated. That this species is one which must be, if established at all, of general and national character, and cannot be safely and wisely restricted to local and local regulations, we think it clear from what has already been said, and if it be a regulation of commerce, as we think we have demonstrated, and which the lower Court concedes it to be, it must be of that national character, a regulation that can only appropriately be by general rules and principles, which demand that it should be done by Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Justice Bradley delivered a dissenting opinion in the case, in which the Chief Justice and Justice Gray concurred. This opinion states that Congress has the right, if it see proper, to regulate the matter under consideration by the Court, but having failed to do so, the State does not lose its power to regulate the charges in its own borders, because perchance the goods transported have been brought from a point without or destined to a point beyond the borders of the State. From the decision of the Court it seems that the matter of regulation of charges on railroads where they go from one State to another must be done by Congress, and that it is a right exclusion in the National Legislature.

A Boon for Book-keepers.

There is absolutely no ground upon which to doubt the splendid virtues of Calisaya Tonic. The most critical admit that it is the very best tonic made. When a gentleman of integrity, who is widely known in this locality, speaks in such unqualified praise, who can question the sterling character of Calisaya?

GREENVILLE, June 1. Messrs. Westmont and Sons—Gentlemen: About two months ago my health had run down so low that I weighed only 137 pounds, appetite all gone, and so weak that I could scarcely walk from my home to my place of business. I tried several kinds of tonic without receiving any benefit. It was indicated to try your Calisaya Tonic, which acted like a charm upon me. I now weigh 145 pounds and can eat anything, and would advise all who are suffering from debility to try your Tonic.

T. A. PACK.

Book-keeper Ferguson & Miller.

Look out for frauds and imitations. Take only the genuine preparation called Calisaya Tonic. See that you get Westmont and Sons' of your Druggist, at \$1.00 per bottle.

Our Public Schools.

From the Columbia correspondence of the *News and Herald* we gather the following statistics in regard to the public schools of the State, which have been derived from the forthcoming annual report of the Superintendent of Education: The number of schools during the last year has increased from 3,562 for the year previous to 3,560, showing an increase of 98. Nineteen counties of the State, among which is our own county, show an increase in the number of public schools. Eleven counties report a decrease, while four show the number unchanged from the previous year. The number of pupils enrolled for the year 1884-85, including colored, was 178,023. For the year 1885-86 the number has increased to 183,956, showing an increase of 5,933. There has been a decrease of 22 in the number of colored pupils last year as compared with the previous year, while there has been an increase of white of 5,965. There has been an increase in the average attendance of both whites and colored. There has also been an increase of 62 in the number of teachers.

The average monthly salaries paid to teachers was—to males, \$24.94; to females, \$25.50; showing that the average salary of the females was greater than that of the males by 66 cents. The total amount paid to teachers for the last year was \$364,111.27, and the average length of session 34 months, the same as the year previous.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there has been a general increase of attendance notwithstanding the shortness of school funds. This is certainly a creditable showing, and one of which our people should feel proud.

The Minerals of the United States.

The United States Geological Survey has just published a condensed statement of the amount and value of the mineral products of the United States for the year 1885. It amounts to the very respectable sum of \$428,521,356. Comparisons are made with the product of 1882-3-4. The noticeable features of this comparison is that amounts have increased, but values decreased, owing to falling prices. The value of the mineral output for 1882 was \$455,216,689. In 1883 it had fallen to \$452,166,748 and in 1884 reached low-water mark at \$413,214,748. The product of 1885 at \$428,521,356 shows that the ascending grade has been reached and the product of the present year is certain to show a marked improvement, owing to the general business revival. The output of coal and iron will be largely increased, if nothing else.

The mineral productions of the country is divided by the survey, for purposes of classification, into metallic and non-metallic. Of the metallic products, pig-iron leads the list, with a total value of \$64,712,400. Silver comes next, with a coining value of \$52,600,000, and gold takes third place at \$21,801,000. The value of the copper is placed at \$18,292,999, and the lead at \$10,469,481. Zinc is the only remaining metal, the value of which exceeds a million, the output being placed at \$3,539,856. Of the non-metallic products, bituminous coal leads the list with a total valuation of \$82,347,648. Pennsylvania anthracite follows close with a valuation at the mines of \$76,671,948. Crude petroleum, another Pennsylvania product, is fourth in the list, valued at \$19,193,694. Lime occupies third place, the forty million barrels produced being valued at \$20,000,000. Building stone occupies fifth place at \$19,000,000. The other non-metallic mineral values of which reach above a million, are natural gas, salt, cement, phosphate, limestone for iron flux, mineral waters and white zinc, in the order named. The total value of the metallic products was \$181,559,365; that of the non-metallic specified \$239,431,991, leaving an estimated unspecified product of \$7,500,000.

It is worthy of notice that while Pennsylvania produces none of the precious metals it leads all of the States in the total value of its mineral products a long way. It furnished all the anthracite coal, nearly all the petroleum and natural gas, more than one-third of the bituminous coal, sixty per cent. of the pig-iron, all the nickel and a big share of the lime and building stone. It is impossible to compare the mineral products of 1885 with those of those of agriculture and manufactures for the same year, as no accurate statistics on these points are available since the census year. For 1879 the estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed or on hand was placed at \$2,213,402,564, or more than five times the value of the minerals produced in 1885. The value of manufactured products for the same year was \$1,018,106,616, or nearly two and a half times as great as the mineral product of last year. A comparison of the values of the mineral and manufactured products would, however, be misleading at any time, as the pig-iron and some other important items would appear in both lists. It would be interesting to compare the value of the mineral products of this country with those of the other nations of the earth if reliable statistics were at hand. In the absence of these it may be taken for granted that the United States leads any of them in the total value of its annual mineral output, but how much could not be told without the figures.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best-selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. See that you get McMaster, Brice & Ketchum's Drug Store.

Just Arrived!

NEW BUCKWHEAT

in every style,

OATMEAL AND FARINA,

WHITE PEAS AND BEANS,

IRISH POTATOES, CABBAGE AND APPLES,

FINE GRADE FLOUR, GRIST AND RICE,

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND SYRUPS,

TEAS, COFFEES AND SUGARS

a specialty,

SPICES, WITH GOODS IN THAT LINE.

PICKLED SHAD, MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH,

With a great many other goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash, by

S. S. WOLFE.

Tariff and Pauper Labor.

In this day of so much agitation on the tariff, and so much discussion of the pauper labor of Europe, it will be interesting to hear from one who has made a personal observation of the conditions. Senator Butler, who spent several months in Europe this summer, in his speech in Charleston last week expressed himself quite freely upon the tariff and its effects upon labor. He was followed by Mr. Dibble in the same strain. The *News and Herald*, in commenting upon their addresses, says:

We hear so much of the pauper labor of Europe that it is highly interesting to have the views of a keen and close observer who has no leaning towards foreign ways or habits. Senator Butler has just returned from Europe, and he gave the mass meeting on Thursday night an inkling of what he learned there.

The broad statement was made by Senator Butler that the European laborer, under normal conditions, is happy and contented. It is true that he receives less for his labor than is paid in America, but the money in Europe goes a good deal farther. Senator Butler visited the tenements of the laboring people and found them clean and comfortable. The people were dressed well, and were as healthy as set as he ever saw. This is a heavy blow, assuredly, to those who insist that the laborers of Europe are all paupers, and that they are made so by free trade or low tariffs.

On the subject of the tariff, Senator Butler made some pregnant remarks. There are only two classes, he said, who want high tariff, and these are the large exporters in Europe and the manufacturers at home. One of the worst abuses is that of under valuation. Like smuggling, it is almost a necessary consequence of exorbitant import duties. Systematically in Europe the exporters invoice their goods at from five to thirty per cent. below the market value, and by these means cheat both the Government and the consumer. The Government loses the full duty which the law imposes, and the consumer buys the imported article on the basis of its actual cost, and not of the reduced invoice price. The light will shine out after a time. Tariff revision will surely come, and Mr. Dibble announced the opinion that it would come very shortly. His objection to the present tariff, however, was based upon the fact that it produces a surplus in the treasury rather than upon its protective features. The surplus is but one of the incidental disadvantages of our tariff system. It can be disposed of by spending it. It can be returned to the people through appropriations for public improvements. The surplus is not the real difficulty. What we cannot escape, or in any way avoid, is the crushing taxation, amounting to over forty cents on the dollar, on nearly every article that we wear, or use, or consume. It is not a question of a surplus of fifty million dollars, but of fleeing the people of the whole country to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

We are glad indeed to see the tariff touched upon so frequently in discussions in South Carolina, and which most heartily that the young Democracy of the State, those who will in a short time be in the lead in the management of public affairs, would devote themselves to the study of the subject, and so help to give their people far greater relief and favor more honestly than can come from any movement which is aimed at State legislation, and State policy alone.

"The Lee Book."

Memoirs of Robert E. Lee, by General A. L. Long.

A full history of his military service and campaigns, written by General Long, from data collected while a member of the personal staff of General Lee, and from letters and material contributed by the Lee family. Co-edited by the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina and approved by the Southern delegations in Congress. His private, domestic and personal history, from information heretofore unpublished, furnished by personal friends, companions in arms and leading men of the South, collected and edited with the assistance of General Marcus J. Wright.

One of the principal objects of the work is to provide funds for the support of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond, Va. This deserving charity alone should be sufficient to win for it the hearty support of every patriotic heart. It is carefully prepared by his friends. It recounts his noble deeds. It contains his own words. It contributes to a noble charity. It is cordially approved by General Custis Lee as the representative of the family.

A comprehensive, accurate and standard memoir of the illustrious soldier. Complete in one volume, 700 pages, fully illustrated by portraits, maps, etc. Sold by subscription only. Agents wanted. For terms, etc., address M. A. McNair, Sole Agent for the State, Columbia, S. C.

Without Reference to Earthquakes. The certainty of the success of Southern enterprises is shown by the regularly which has characterized the Grand Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery—the 18th of which event will take place on Tuesday, November 9, 1886—without any reference to earthquakes or other interferences. Gen'l G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., have each won some \$25,000 all about the earth. For any information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Do not forget the day.

JUST ARRIVED!

NEW BUCKWHEAT

in every style,

OATMEAL AND FARINA,

WHITE PEAS AND BEANS,

IRISH POTATOES, CABBAGE AND APPLES,

FINE GRADE FLOUR, GRIST AND RICE,

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND SYRUPS,

TEAS, COFFEES AND SUGARS

a specialty,

SPICES, WITH GOODS IN THAT LINE.

PICKLED SHAD, MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH,

With a great many other goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash, by

S. S. WOLFE.

17 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we express the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the certificates, with the signatures of our signatories attached, in its advertisements."

J. H. O'LEARY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000—16 which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 20th, A. D. 1870.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months, instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1886—189th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifth, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifth, in Proportion.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 Approximation Prizes of \$100,000.
9 Approximation Prizes of \$50,000.
9 Approximation Prizes of \$25,000.

100 Prizes, amounting to, \$365,500.
Application for rates to clubs should be made to the General Agent of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, to POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary form, by Express (at extra cost) addressed:

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE P. R. SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 4, 1886.—Eastern Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.
NO. 53, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Augusta.....9.10 a. m.
Leave V. C. & A. Junction.....1.12 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia.....1.22 p. m.
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1876. 1886.

LIQUORS.

ALES, PORTER.

CIGARS, ETC., ETC.

Genuine Imported Cognac Brandy.

Genuine Imported Holland Gin.

Genuine Imported Port Wine.

Genuine Imported Sherry Wine.

Fine Old Kentucky Belle, Bourbon.

Choice Old Cabinet Rye Whiskey.

The Celebrated "Davy Jones", Bourbon.

Choice Old N. C. Apple Brandy.

Old Sweet Mash Corn Whiskey.

Pure New England Rum.

Pure Blackberry Brandy.

Plantation Rye and Corn Whiskey.

Lager Beer.

Mott's Pure Apple Cider.

Soda Water.

Ginger Ale.

Sassaaparilla, Etc.

CASE GOODS, BOTTLED.

Pure Imported Cognac Brandy.

Pure Imported Champagnes.

Pure Imported Port Wines.

Pure Imported Sherry Wine.

Pure Imported Holland Gin.

Pure Imported Ginger Ale.

Pure Imported (Stout) Porter.

Pure Imported "Bass" Ale.

Pure Imported Angostura Bitters.

Best Bohemian Export Beer.

Old "Kentucky Belle" Bourbon.

Choice Old Cabinet Rye Whiskey.

Choice Tulu Balsam.

Tulu Rock and Rye.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

Old Reindeer Claret Wine.

S. R. & J. C. Mott's Pure Apple Cider.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Quaker City Malt Whiskey.

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

AND CIGARETTES.

Thanking the people of Fairfield for their past patronage, I am now ready to offer or cash a well-selected stock of goods in my line, and will be pleased to have their further patronage.

F. W. HABENICHT.

THE ONLY

Pool & Billiard Parlor

IN WINNSBORO.

F. W. HABENICHT.

PROPRIETOR.

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT OF